

**General Assembly**

Distr.: Limited
13 November 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 104

**Follow-up to the International Conference on
Financing for Development**

United States of America: draft resolution

**Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing
for Development**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, by which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹ and its resolution 57/273 of 20 December 2002, in which it requests the Secretary-General to establish appropriate arrangements for sustained follow-up within the United Nations to the agreements and commitments reached at the Conference,

Bearing in mind the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² as well as the agreements made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development,³

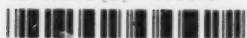
Recognizing that human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development, and that eradicating poverty, achieving the internationally agreed development goals and realizing a sustainable rise in living standards require economic growth supported by rising productivity in national economies,

Reaffirming its commitment to sound economic policies and solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people as the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation,

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² See resolution 55/2.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I.



Stressing the need for appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks at their respective national levels and in a manner consistent with national laws to encourage public and private initiatives, including at the local level, to foster a dynamic and well functioning business sector, while improving income growth and distribution, raising productivity, empowering women and protecting labour rights and the environment,

Reiterating the importance of fighting corruption, and in that regard, welcoming the recent agreement on a United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Underlining the importance of increased investment in basic economic and social infrastructure, social services and social protection, including education, health, nutrition, shelter and social security programmes, which are vital for enabling people, especially people living in poverty, to adapt better to and benefit from changing economic conditions and opportunities,

Encouraging the orderly development of capital markets through sound banking systems and other institutional arrangements aimed at addressing development financing needs, including the insurance sector and debt and equity markets, that encourage and channel savings and foster productive investments,

Urging Governments to strengthen their efforts to achieve a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, with proper contract enforcement and respect for property rights, embedded in sound macroeconomic policies and institutions that allow businesses, both domestic and international, to operate efficiently and profitably and with maximum development impact,

Reaffirming its commitment to trade liberalization and to ensuring that trade plays its full part in promoting economic growth, employment and development for all,

Stressing the importance of enhancing the role of regional and subregional agreements and free trade areas, consistent with the multilateral trading system, in the construction of a better world trading system,

Recognizing the importance for developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition of considering reducing trade barriers among themselves,

1. *Welcomes* the High-Level Dialogue on Financing for Development, held in New York on 29 and 30 October 2003, and reiterates the call for the full implementation of the commitments made in the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development;¹

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to strengthen the Financing for Development Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, through the redeployment of resources, in order to enhance its activities to promote and mobilize support for the Monterrey Consensus, and to include in those activities, inter alia:

(a) Organizing workshops, working parties and multi-stakeholder consultations with experts from the official and private sectors as well as academia and civil society to examine impediments to the mobilization of resources from all available sources for international development and poverty alleviation;

(b) Convening a public-private process to examine ways to stimulate private investment and financing by mitigating risk at the margin, involving knowledgeable company and financial institution representatives, academic experts and multilateral development bank officials;

(c) Convening side events during sessions of the General Assembly and other appropriate United Nations forums to showcase success stories in implementing the commitments made in and achieving the goals of the Monterrey Consensus;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, highlighting positive developments at the national and regional levels as well as success stories in an effort to share good practices;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Financing for development".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100
Globalization and interdependence

Morocco:* draft resolution

Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 53/169 of 15 December 1998, 54/231 of 22 December 1999, 55/212 of 20 December 2000, 56/209 of 21 December 2001 and 57/274 on the role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence,

Recalling the resolve expressed in the United Nations Millennium Declaration¹ to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for the people of the entire world,

Noting with concern that, notwithstanding the current improvement, global economic growth has slipped since the adoption of the Millennium Declaration, with developing countries bearing the brunt of this slowdown,

Emphasizing the need to address those imbalances and asymmetries in international finance, trade, technology and investment patterns that have a negative impact on development prospects for developing countries, with a view to minimizing such impacts,

Noting with serious concern that a large number of developing countries have not yet been able to reap the full benefits of the existing multilateral trading system, and underlining the importance of promoting the integration of developing countries into the world economy so as to enable them to take the fullest possible advantage of the trading opportunities arising from globalization and liberalization,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

¹ See resolution 55/2.



Bearing in mind the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization² to maintain the process of reform and the liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development, to reaffirm strongly the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakech Agreement establishing the World Trade Organization and to pledge to reject the use of protectionism and place development at the heart of the Doha work programme, ensuring that globalization benefits all and Millennium Development Goals are achieved,

Stressing that the process of reform for a strengthened and stable international financial architecture should be based on broad participation in a genuine multilateral approach, involving all members of the international community, to ensure that the diverse needs and interests of all countries are adequately represented,

Underlining the urgent need to mitigate the negative consequences of globalization and interdependence for all developing countries, including landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and, in particular, African countries and the least developed countries,

Reiterating that the United Nations, as a universal forum, is in a unique position to achieve international cooperation by addressing the challenges of promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence, in particular by promoting a more equitable sharing of the benefits of globalization,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;³
2. *Reaffirms* that the United Nations has a central role in promoting international cooperation for development and in promoting policy coherence on global development issues, including in the context of globalization and interdependence;
3. *Stresses* the need to address the major asymmetries that characterize the current global system, including, inter alia, developing countries' vulnerability to external shocks, the drastic decline of foreign direct investment flows and the negative net transfer of resources, their limited participation in the world trading and financial systems, the concentration of technical innovation in industrialized countries and the contrast between the high degree of capital mobility and the limited international mobility of labour, especially among low-skilled workers;
4. *Welcomes* the commitment by all countries to promote national and global economic systems based on the principles of justice, equity, democracy, participation, transparency, accountability and inclusion, as contained in the Monterrey Consensus;⁴
5. *Underlines* the importance, for improved access of developing countries to international financial markets, of providing room for counter-cyclical macroeconomic policies in the face of volatile capital flows and of promoting a stronger role for developing countries in global decision-making processes,

² See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

³ A/58/394.

⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

particularly in the Bretton Woods institutions and other entities that have a bearing on international financial flows;

6. *Stresses* the importance of enhanced and more participatory governance at all levels to ensure the integrated consideration of trade, finance, investment, technology transfer and developmental issues, and urges international, regional and national institutions, including organizations of the United Nations system, to cooperate closely in working on and promoting such an integrated approach;

7. *Strongly urges* the international community to take all necessary and appropriate measures, including support for structural and macroeconomic reform, foreign direct investment, enhanced official development assistance, the search for a durable solution to the external debt problem, market access, capacity-building and the dissemination of knowledge and technology, in order to achieve sustainable development and promote the participation in the global economy of all African countries, as well as the least developed countries, the landlocked developing countries and small island developing States;

8. *Stresses* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in that context invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account whether their effects in terms of the external economic environment would be favourable to growth and development;

9. *Reaffirms* the significant importance of an open, universal, equitable, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory and balanced multilateral trading system in pursuit of sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development, as set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;¹

10. *Stresses* the need to promote corporate responsibility and accountability, including through the full development and effective implementation of intergovernmental agreements and measures, international initiatives and public-private partnerships, and appropriate national regulations, and to support continuous improvement in corporate practices in all countries;

11. *Invites* all countries, as well as the United Nations, the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization, within their respective mandates, to continue to strengthen interactions with civil society, including the private sector and non-governmental organizations, as important partners in development;

12. *Regrets* that the Fifth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Cancun, Mexico,⁵ failed to produce an agreement which would have addressed the interests and concerns of the developing countries, and stresses the importance of redoubling efforts in working towards the successful, timely and development-oriented conclusion of the Doha negotiations to ensure that globalization benefits all;

13. *Calls upon* Governments to continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries secure an increasing share in world trade, and in

⁵ See A/58/15 (Part V), sect. II.B.

this context underlines that enhanced market access, special and differential treatment for developing countries, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have an important role to play;

14. *Stresses* the importance of reinvigorating ongoing efforts to reform the international financial architecture, emphasizes that those efforts need to include the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and in this regard encourages the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to continue examining the issues of the voice and representation of those countries, as provided for in the communiqués of the International Monetary and Financial Committee and the Development Committee of the Fund at their last meetings, held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, on 21 and 22 September 2003, with a view to establishing a timetable leading to the early achievement of this objective, as stated in the Monterrey Consensus;

15. *Underlines* that in addressing the linkages between globalization and sustainable development, particular focus must be placed on identifying and implementing policies and practices that simultaneously promote economic growth, social development and environmental protection, bearing in mind the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, which requires efforts at the national, regional and international levels to promote sustainable production and consumption patterns, and the facilitation of the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on concessional and preferential terms;

16. *Calls upon* all countries to consider, in the context of existing regional or subregional arrangements, reviewing the contribution of their national financial, trade, debt relief and other policies to the realization of agreed development goals and commitments;

17. *Reiterates* the need to address the specific concerns and needs of the least developed countries, and in this regard calls upon least developed countries and their development partners, including multilateral financial institutions, to continue to implement expeditiously the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 and to adopt further measures effectively to integrate the least developed countries into the global economy and the multilateral trading system;

18. *Welcomes* the Almaty Programme of Action adopted at the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, held at Astana, on 28 and 29 August 2003,⁶ which addresses the special needs of landlocked developing countries and provides a new global framework for developing efficient transit transport systems in landlocked and transit developing countries, taking into account the interests of both landlocked and transit developing countries, and calls upon all stakeholders fully and effectively to implement the Programme of Action;

19. *Invites* the United Nations system to undertake, within the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, mutual reviews of the impact of its work on the Millennium Development Goals and other internationally

⁶ A/CONF.202/3, annex.

agreed development goals and to report to the Economic and Social Council on progress made in this regard in favour of a more focused approach to these issues;

20. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on globalization and interdependence, including ways to forge greater coherence in order to advance both economic and social goals in the context of globalization;

21. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session the item entitled "Globalization and interdependence".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
14 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 100
Globalization and interdependence

Morocco:* draft resolution

World Summit on the Information Society

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/2 of 8 September 2000 on the United Nations Millennium Declaration, in particular its development objectives,

Recognizing the potential of the information and communication technologies to reduce the disparities between developed and developing countries and to help the international community to maximize the benefits of globalization while minimizing its negative impacts,

Recalling its resolution 56/183 of 21 December 2001 on the World Summit on the Information Society, in which it endorsed resolution 73 of the Plenipotentiary Conference of the International Telecommunication Union and the proposal to hold the said Summit in two phases, respectively, in Geneva in 2003 and in Tunis in 2005,

Recalling also its resolution 57/238 of 20 December 2002, in which it called on the international community to participate actively in the preparatory process of the Summit and to contribute to the trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to that effect,

Recalling further its resolution 57/295 of 20 December 2002, in which it called for providing the United Nations system with a global strategy in the field of information and communication technologies,

Taking note of the framework approved for the second phase of the Summit and of the preparatory meetings to be held at the national, regional and international levels,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.



Reaffirming the unified and holistic character of the Summit and of its legal framework, as well as the interaction, complementarity and synergy between its two phases,

1. *Welcomes* the holding of the first phase of the Summit on the Information Society in Geneva from 10 to 12 December 2003;

2. *Calls* on all relevant stakeholders in the Summit process:

(a) To ensure that the Summit produces an outcome that contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;

(b) To establish a genuine partnership among all concerned actors with a view to reducing the digital divide and harnessing the potential of information and communication technology to accelerate the attainment of economic, social and cultural development objectives;

(c) To ensure that the second phase of the Summit, to be held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005, adopts an outcome, inter alia, fostering digital solidarity at the global level and an agenda encompassing national and regional action plans, as appropriate;

3. *Invites* Member States to participate actively in the second phase of the Summit and its preparatory process;

4. *Reiterates* its call to the international community to make voluntary contributions to the special trust fund established by the International Telecommunication Union to support the preparation for and the holding of the second phase of the Summit, as well as to facilitate the effective participation and representation of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries;

5. *Encourages* effective contributions from and the active participation of all relevant United Nations bodies, in particular the Information and Communication Technology Task Force, and encourages other intergovernmental organizations, including international and regional institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector, to contribute to, and actively participate in, the Summit;

6. *Expresses* its satisfaction for the leading role played by the International Telecommunication Union in the preparation of the first phase of the Summit, and urges it to continue to play a leading role in the preparatory process and in the second phase, to be held in Tunis from 16 to 18 November 2005;

7. *Requests* the Secretary General of the International Telecommunication Union to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council, a report on the outcome of the first phase and progress in the preparations for the second phase of the Summit.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda items 94 (b) and 121

**Environment and sustainable development: implementation
of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or
Desertification, particularly in Africa**

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.7

**Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly**

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 10 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.7, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to make provision for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa, and its subsidiary bodies, including the seventh ordinary session of the Conference of the Parties and the meetings of its subsidiary bodies, in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.
2. The conference servicing of the Convention bodies, namely, the Committee for the Review of the Convention (third session) and the Conference of the Parties to the Convention (seventh session and meetings of subsidiary bodies) in the biennium 2004-2005 would require an amount of \$1.4 million on a full-cost basis at current rates.
3. In addition to the provisions for the full cost of conference-servicing requirements mentioned above, the expenses for the travel of conference-servicing staff from Geneva to Bonn to service the meetings are estimated at \$325,400. Thus,



total additional costs under the United Nations regular budget for servicing the meetings are estimated at \$1,725,400.

4. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned are implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities must be deferred to a later biennium.

5. Additional provisions would be required over and above the resources initially proposed for the biennium 2004-2005 (\$1,725,400). It is not possible at this stage to identify activities within sections 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and 29D, Office of Central Support Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during that biennium to meet the additional requirement of \$1,725,400.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
17 November 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda items 94 (f) and 121

**Environment and sustainable development: protection
of global climate for present and future generations
of mankind**

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.14

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.14, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to make provision for the sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its subsidiary bodies in his proposal for the programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.
2. It is envisaged that during the biennium 2004-2005, the following meetings will be held:
 - (a) Subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, twentieth session;
 - (b) Conference of the Parties to the Convention, tenth session, and its subsidiary bodies, twenty-first session;
 - (c) Subsidiary bodies of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, twenty-second session;
 - (d) Conference of the Parties to the Convention, eleventh session, and its subsidiary bodies, twenty-third session.



3. The conference servicing of the Convention bodies in the biennium 2004-2005 from within the United Nations regular budget resources would require an amount of \$3.1 million on a full-cost basis at current rates.

4. In addition to the provisions for the full cost of conference servicing requirements mentioned above the expenses for the travel of conference-servicing staff from Geneva to Bonn are estimated at \$681,100. Thus, total additional costs under the United Nations regular budget for servicing the meetings are estimated at \$3,781,100.

5. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget. Under this procedure, if additional expenditures are proposed that exceed the resources available from the contingency fund, the activities concerned are implemented only through the redeployment of resources from low-priority areas or the modification of existing activities. Otherwise, such additional activities must be deferred to a later biennium.

6. Additional provisions would be required over and above the resources initially proposed for 2004-2005 (\$3,781,100). It is not possible at this stage to identify activities within sections 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and 29 D, Office of Central Support Services, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 that could be terminated, deferred, curtailed or modified during that biennium to meet the additional requirement of \$3,781,100.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
19 November 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda items 102 and 121

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.34

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.34, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to defray the cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the annual assessment of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 by the Economic and Social Council.

2. The Secretariat would like to draw the attention of the Committee to General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), as amended by General Assembly resolutions 2128 (XX), 2245 (XXI), 2489 (XXIII), 2491 (XXIX), 41/176, 41/213, 42/214, 42/225, section VI, 43/217, section IX, and 45/248 A, section XIII, which sets the rules and procedures governing the payment of travel and/or subsistence expenses of members of certain organs and subsidiary organs by the United Nations. In accordance with this resolution, the United Nations shall pay the travel, but no subsistence expenses for (a) not more than five representatives, including alternate representatives, of each Member State designated as a least developed country attending a regular session of the General Assembly; and (b) for one representative of each Member State participating in a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council or in a subcommission or subcommittee of a functional commission, where such representatives are nominated by their Governments in consultation with the Secretary-General and subsequently confirmed by the Council or where, in the case of representatives nominated directly by their Governments, the Council recommends and the General Assembly decides that such payments should be made. The adoption of operative paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.34 would therefore require an exception to General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII).



3. The attention of the Committee is also drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters, and also reaffirmed the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Under the circumstances, the consideration by the Second Committee of the text of paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.34 may be considered to be in contravention of resolution 45/248 B since it directly addresses resource issues which fall within the exclusive prerogative of the Fifth Committee.

4. The cost of the participation of two government representatives from each least developed country in the annual assessment of the Programme of Action by the Economic and Social Council is estimated at \$783,600 per biennium. This amount covers the full normal airfare for two representatives from each least developed country to the annual substantive session of the Economic and Social Council, held once per biennium in New York and once per biennium in Geneva. It is assumed that the phrase "to defray the cost of participation" is intended to cover transportation expenses but not subsistence expenses.

5. It will be recalled that, under the procedures established by the General Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 and 42/211, a contingency fund is established for each biennium to accommodate additional expenditures derived from legislative mandates not provided for in the programme budget.

6. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.34, an additional provision of \$783,600 would be required over and above the resources initially proposed under section 10, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005. The additional requirement would represent a charge against the contingency fund for the biennium 2004-2005.

7. Since the terms of operative paragraph 8 of the draft resolution are not consistent with the existing General Assembly resolutions on travel entitlements of members of organs or subsidiary organs of the United Nations, it is proposed that a decision on this paragraph be deferred until the Fifth Committee, which is the appropriate main committee dealing with administrative matters, including travel entitlements, under General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), has had an opportunity to review the issue.

**General Assembly**

Distr.: Limited
4 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 101

**Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations
Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of
the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly**

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mrs. Irena Zubčević (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.35

**Rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations
Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977, in which it established the Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat),

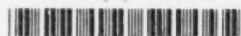
Recalling also its resolution 56/206 of 21 December 2001, in which it decided to transform the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) into the secretariat of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), and the Commission on Human Settlements into the Governing Council of UN-Habitat, a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly,

Having considered the recommendation of the Governing Council, in its resolution 19/1 of 9 May 2003,¹ that the General Assembly adopt its draft rules of procedure as contained in the annex to that resolution, and the oral statement by the Chairman of the Working Group on the Rules of Procedure of the Governing Council,²

Adopts the draft rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) as contained in the annex to Governing Council resolution 19/1 of 9 May 2003.²

¹ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 8 (A/58/8)*, annex I.

² *Ibid.*, annex II, appendix IV.





General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 December 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session

Second Committee

Agenda item 99 (b)

**Training and research: United Nations System Staff
College in Turin, Italy**

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika Cronnenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.21

United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/228 of 22 December 1999, 55/207 of 20 December 2000 and 55/258 of 14 June 2001,

Recalling also its resolution 55/278 of 7 August 2001, by which it approved the statute of the United Nations System Staff College,

Reaffirming the role of the Staff College as an institution for system-wide knowledge management, training and continuous learning for the staff of the United Nations system, in particular in the areas of economic and social development, peace and security and internal management,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the note by the Secretary-General and the accompanying report;¹
2. *Welcomes* the progress made by the United Nations System Staff College, since the entry into force of its statute on 1 January 2002, in pursuing the objectives set forth therein;
3. *Calls upon* all organizations of the United Nations system to make full and effective use of the facilities of the Staff College;
4. *Invites* the Staff College, in developing and implementing its work programme, to focus, inter alia, on activities that can serve to maximize system-wide coherence and effectiveness in supporting the coordinated and integrated

¹ A/58/305 and Corr.1.



follow-up to conferences, including, in particular, the United Nations Millennium Declaration,² and improving the delivery of services to Member States;

5. *Encourages* the Staff College to provide strategic leadership in order to increase operational effectiveness, promote inter-agency collaboration and strengthen management culture by its own example, including the development of new systems of performance management, flexible and collaborative work structures and cost-effective means of delivering services to clients and beneficiaries;

6. *Calls upon* relevant institutions of the United Nations, including the United Nations University, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and the Staff College, to collaborate closely to those ends;

7. *Welcomes* the financial and other support extended by Member States to the work of the Staff College, and invites the international community to strengthen its support for the College, through voluntary contributions in accordance with article VII of the statute, to enable the College to consolidate its distinctive contribution to fostering a cohesive management culture across the United Nations system that is responsive to the requirements of Member States;

8. *Invites* the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, in accordance with article X of the statute, to make a recommendation that the report of the Secretary-General submitted pursuant to article IV, paragraph 5, of the statute be submitted to the Economic and Social Council rather than to the General Assembly.

² See resolution 55/2.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
4 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 94

Environment and sustainable development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.12

**Report of the Governing Council on the United Nations
Environment Programme on its twenty-second session**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972, by which it established the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/242 of 28 July 1999, 56/193 of 21 December 2001 and 57/251 of 20 December 2002 on the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Taking note of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its seventh special session,¹

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Environment Programme as the principal body within the United Nations system in the field of environment, which should take into account, within its mandate, the sustainable development needs of developing countries as well as countries with economies in transition,

Taking into account the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),²

Recalling the need to enhance the provisions, as contained in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, concerning support for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly: Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/57/25).*

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



1. *Takes note* of the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twenty-second session and the decisions contained therein;³

2. *Emphasizes* the need for the United Nations Environment Programme, within its mandate, to further contribute to sustainable development programmes, the implementation of Agenda 21⁴ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation² at all levels, bearing in mind the mandate of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

3. *Reiterates* the need to ensure that capacity-building and technical assistance to developing countries remain important components of the work of the United Nations Environment Programme, and in this regard emphasizes the need for full and effective implementation of relevant decisions of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum;

4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute, within its mandate, to the preparations for the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development, while avoiding duplication and overlap in the work of the two bodies;

5. *Further calls upon* the United Nations Environment Programme to contribute, within its mandate and as a member of the Inter-Agency Task Force, to the preparations for the international meeting to review the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,⁵ to be held in Mauritius from 30 August to 3 September 2004, including its preparatory process;

6. *Encourages* Member States, the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to submit their comments, in a timely manner, on the important but complex issue of establishing universal membership of the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum, including its legal, political, institutional, financial and system-wide implications, in order to contribute to the report of the Secretary-General to be submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration before its sixtieth session, in accordance with resolution 57/251;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to participate in the ongoing intergovernmental consultation process on the strengthening of the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme;

8. *Notes*, in regard to strengthening the overall financial situation of the United Nations Environment Programme, the various available options and the efforts being undertaken to enhance predictability in financing its programme of work and broadening its base of contributions;

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/58/25).*

⁴ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: *Resolutions adopted by the Conference*, resolution 1, annex II.

⁵ *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

9. *Invites* the Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum to review its methods, agenda and programme of work, in view of the mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the aim of enhancing manageability and the effective participation of Member States of the United Nations in its sessions, and taking into account recent work thereon by the Committee of Permanent Representatives of the United Nations Environment Programme;

10. *Emphasizes* the need to further enhance the coordination and cooperation among the relevant United Nations organizations in the promotion of the environmental dimension of sustainable development, and in this respect welcomes the participation of the United Nations Environment Programme in the United Nations Development Group;

11. *Requests* that the reports on the work of the Environmental Management Group be made available to the General Assembly at its next session through the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme;

12. *Reiterates* the need for stable, adequate and predictable financial resources for the United Nations Environment Programme, and in accordance with resolution 2997 (XXVII) underlines the need to consider adequate reflection of all administrative and management costs of the programme in the context of the United Nations regular budget;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to keep the resource needs of the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Office at Nairobi under review so as to permit the delivery, in an effective manner, of necessary services to the Programme and the other United Nations organs and organizations in Nairobi.

**General Assembly**

Distr.: Limited
8 December 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session**Second Committee**

Agenda item 95

**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further
Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the
World Summit on Sustainable Development**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Irena
Zubčević (Croatia), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/58/L.8**

International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 55/196 of 20 December 2000, in which it proclaimed
the year 2003 the International Year of Freshwater,

Emphasizing that water is critical for sustainable development, including
environmental integrity and the eradication of poverty and hunger, and is
indispensable for human health and well-being,

Recalling the provisions of Agenda 21,¹ the Programme for the Further
Implementation of Agenda 21, adopted at its nineteenth special session,² the
Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable
Development³ and the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and of the
Commission on Sustainable Development at its sixth session,⁴ relating to freshwater,

Reaffirming the internationally agreed development goals on water and
sanitation, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium
Declaration,⁵ and determined to achieve the goal to halve, by the year 2015, the

¹ *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro,
3-14 June 1992* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I:

Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

² S-19/2, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26
August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigenda),
chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

⁴ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1998, Supplement No. 9 (E/1998/29).*

⁵ Resolution 55/2.



proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water and a similar goal set out in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation.

*Taking note of the contents of the United Nations World Water Development Report: Water for People, Water for Life,*⁶ a joint project of twenty-three United Nations specialized agencies and other entities, and other water-related collaborative mechanisms and initiatives,

Taking note of the ministerial declaration entitled "Message from the Lake Biwa and Yodo River Basin", adopted on 23 March 2003, at the Ministerial Conference on the occasion of the Third World Water Forum, held in Kyoto, Japan,⁷ and the Dushanbe Water Appeal, proclaimed on 1 September 2003 at the International Freshwater Forum, held in Dushanbe,⁸

1. *Proclaims* the period from 2005 to 2015 as the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", commencing on World Water Day, 22 March 2005;

2. *Decides* that the goal of the Decade should be a greater focus on water-related issues at all levels and on the implementation of water-related programmes and projects, while striving to ensure the participation and involvement of women in water-related development efforts, and the furtherance of cooperation at all levels, in order to help to achieve internationally agreed water-related goals contained in Agenda 21,¹ the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,² the United Nations Millennium Declaration⁵ and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation,³ and, as appropriate, those identified during the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development;

3. *Welcomes* the decision of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, as reflected in its multi-year programme of work, to consider water, sanitation and human settlements as the thematic cluster in the first cycle, 2004-2005, and invites the Commission to work within existing resources to identify possible activities and programmes in connection with the Decade within the framework of its consideration of the thematic cluster of issues on water, sanitation and human settlements at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions, as provided for by its multi-year programme of work;

4. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps to organize the activities of the Decade, taking into account the results of the International Year of Freshwater and the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its twelfth and thirteenth sessions;

5. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system to deliver a coordinated response, utilizing existing resources and voluntary funds, to make "Water for Life" a "decade for action".

⁶ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.2.

⁷ A/57/785, annex.

⁸ A/58/362, annex.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
9 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda items 94 (d) and 121

**Environment and sustainable development: further
implementation of the Programme of Action for the
Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States**

Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.30

**Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedures of the General Assembly**

I. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. Under the terms of paragraphs 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19 and 23 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.30, the General Assembly would:

(a) Decide that the International Meeting to review the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and of the Barbados Declaration will be convened from 30 August to 3 September 2004 and will include a high-level segment to undertake a full and comprehensive review of the implementation of the Programme of Action, as called for in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, and welcome the offer of the Government of Mauritius to host the International Meeting;

(b) Decide also to hold, if deemed necessary by the open-ended preparatory meeting and funded from voluntary resources, two days of informal consultations in Mauritius on 28 and 29 August 2004 to facilitate the effective preparation of the International Meeting;

(c) Endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/55 of 24 July 2003, in which the Council decided, on the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, to convene an interregional preparatory meeting for small island developing States in Nassau, Bahamas, from 26



to 30 January 2004, express its appreciation to the Government of the Bahamas for hosting the meeting and encourage participation in the meeting at the ministerial level;

(d) Also endorse the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/55, on the recommendation of the Commission on Sustainable Development at its eleventh session, to convene during its twelfth session a three-day preparatory meeting for the International Meeting, from 14 to 16 April 2004, for an in-depth assessment and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of Action and to finalize the preparations for the International Meeting, including its agenda;

(e) Decide that the preparatory meeting shall be open-ended and in accordance with the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and the supplementary arrangements established for the Commission on Sustainable Development by the Council in its decisions 1993/215 and 1995/201, applied to all Member States and other participants, as was the practice in the preparatory committee for the World Summit on Sustainable Development, while maintaining the provisions of the Commission on Sustainable Development in relation to travel assistance, and in accordance with the provisions of Economic and Social Council decision 2003/283 of 24 July 2003;

(f) Take note of the appointment of a Secretary-General for the International Meeting;

(g) Request that the necessary resources, within existing resources, be provided to the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to ensure that the goals and purposes of the International Meeting receive the widest possible dissemination within Member States, major groups, including non-governmental organizations, and national, regional and international media, including through the Small Island Developing States Information Network, with a view to encouraging contribution to and support for the International Meeting and its preparatory process;

(h) Express its appreciation for the contributions made to the voluntary trust fund established for the purpose of assisting small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process, as approved by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2003/55 and decision 2003/283, and urge all Member States and organizations to contribute generously to the fund;

(i) Encourage the full and effective participation of developing countries in the International Meeting and invite donor countries and agencies to provide additional extrabudgetary resources, in particular through voluntary contributions to the trust fund, to facilitate their participation;

(j) Welcome the generous contributions by donors to support the staffing of the Small Island Developing States Unit and call upon the Secretary-General to explore practical options for strengthening the Unit, including through the redeployment of resources, on a permanent basis in the biennium 2004-2005, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 56/198 and 57/262, with a view to facilitating the full and effective implementation of the Barbados Declaration and the Barbados Programme of Action and the outcomes of the International Meeting.

II. Relationship of the proposed requests to the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2004-2005

2. The activities to be carried out relate to subprogramme 4, Sustainable development, of programme 7, Economic and social affairs, of the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005 and section 9, Economic and social affairs, section 10, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, section 2, General Assembly affairs and conference services, and section 28, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

III. Activities by which the proposed requests would be carried out

3. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States would assume responsibility for carrying out activities in implementation of the draft resolution.

4. The conference-servicing requirements related to the preparatory process and for the International Meeting in 2004 have been included in the resources requested in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.

5. With regard to paragraph 6 of the draft resolution, it is anticipated that if the preparatory meeting decides that two days of informal consultations should be held in Mauritius on 28 and 29 August 2004, additional costs relating to subsistence allowances of United Nations staff servicing the meeting would be borne by the host Government.

6. Under the terms of paragraph 15 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would welcome the appointment of a Secretary-General for the International Meeting. Since the Secretary-General for the International Meeting has been appointed from within the Secretariat, it is expected that requirements for travel to be undertaken by him will be met within the provisions under section 10, Least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, except for travel to the International Meeting and its planning process, which will be borne by the host country.

7. In regard to paragraph 17 of the draft resolution, a provision of \$211,300 has been made under section 28, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, for promotional public information activities before and after the International Meeting, such as brochures, press kits, posters and post-conference publications, the development of the conference web site, coverage of the interregional preparatory meeting, as well as other requirements.

8. With reference to paragraph 23 of the draft resolution, the attention of the Committee is drawn to paragraph IV.19 of the first report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005 (A/58/7). The Advisory Committee was

informed that a qualified expert from a small island developing State had been identified to fill the position of Chief of the Small Island Developing States Unit, that a P-2 post had been deployed to strengthen the Unit and that two extrabudgetary posts, funded from trust funds, would work on the Small Island Developing States Information Network. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs will continue to explore all possible practical measures to strengthen the Unit.

IV. Additional requirements at full cost

9. To assist small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process, as described in paragraphs 11 and 18 of the draft resolution, it is estimated that additional resources totalling \$617,600 would be required for travel expenses. Moreover, with regard to paragraph 19, for the full and effective participation of other developing countries in the International Meeting, the related travel requirements are estimated to be \$385,400. The requirements, totalling \$1,003,000, would be met from voluntary contributions.

10. The estimated additional requirements would cover travel of representatives of small island developing States to the interregional meeting in the Bahamas and the preparatory meeting of the International Meeting that will be held under the auspices of the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the International Meeting in Mauritius. It is understood that provisions for travel of representatives of small island developing States will include travel and subsistence allowance in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2003/283. Consistent with normal practice in such matters, only travel, but not subsistence expenses, will be provided for participation of representatives of other developing countries in the International Meeting in Mauritius.

V. Potential for absorption

11. The additional requirements will be met from resources contributed to the trust fund to assist small island developing States to participate fully and effectively in the International Meeting and its preparatory process. The balance of contributions to the trust fund currently stands at \$80,000. It is anticipated that additional contributions will be forthcoming to allow such participation of representatives from small island developing States and other developing countries.

VI. Conclusion and recommendation

12. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.30, the additional requirements of \$1,003,000 relating to participation of small island developing States and other developing countries in the International Meeting and its preparatory process would be funded by voluntary contributions. There would be no additional requirements over and above the resources requested in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 2003

Original: English

Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee
Agenda items 95 and 121

**Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the
Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes
of the World Summit on Sustainable Development**

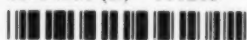
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005

Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.9

**Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with
rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly**

1. Under the terms of paragraph 7 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.9, the General Assembly would decide to allocate the resources previously devoted to the former ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development to support the participation of representatives of States members of the Commission in one of their respective regional meetings in each implementation cycle.
2. Under the terms of paragraph 8, the General Assembly would also decide that the resources released by the termination of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development, whose work has been transferred to the Commission on Sustainable Development, will be used to support the work of the Commission.
3. The attention of the Committee is drawn to the provisions of section VI of General Assembly resolution 45/248 B of 21 December 1990, in which the Assembly reaffirmed that the Fifth Committee was the appropriate Main Committee of the Assembly entrusted with responsibilities for administrative and budgetary matters and reaffirmed also the role of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. Under the circumstances, the consideration by the Second Committee of the text of paragraphs 7 and 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.9 may be considered to be in contravention of resolution 45/248 B, as it directly addresses the



allocation of resources which fall within the exclusive prerogative of the Fifth Committee.

4. It is estimated that to support the participation of representatives of member States of the Commission in their respective regional meetings in each implementation cycle in accordance with paragraph 7 of the draft resolution, a total amount of \$55,000 would be required. That amount could be funded from the balance of the resources previously allocated to the ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission on Sustainable Development. It is recalled that in the report of the Secretary-General on the revised estimates resulting from resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its substantive and resumed substantive sessions of 2003 (A/C.5/58/10), it is proposed to use \$361,400 of the resources previously devoted to the ad hoc intersessional working groups of the Commission for the establishment of two additional posts at the P-5 and P-3 levels and consultants' requirements to implement the mandates emanating from the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, in line with the decisions contained in the report of the Commission on Sustainable Development on its eleventh session (E/2003/29), as endorsed by the Economic and Social Council at its 2003 substantive session by its resolution 2003/61. The balance of the resources (\$138,900) would be utilized for the travel of representatives of States members of the Commission to attend the Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting, to be convened in New York for one week in the policy year of the Commission, as called for under the new organization and methods of work of the Commission endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in the same resolution.

5. With regard to paragraph 8 of the draft resolution, as reflected in table 9.6 and paragraph 9.42 of section 9, Economic and social affairs, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005, resources were not included in the biennium 2004-2005 for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for Development since the Committee was abolished in accordance with Economic and Social Council decision 2002/303. Hence, paragraph 8 would have no meaning or effect.

6. Accordingly, the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.9 does not entail any additional requirements over the resources requested under the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2004-2005.



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 92

**Sectoral policy questions: preventing and combating
corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin
and returning such assets to the countries of origin**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika
Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations held on
draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.2**

**Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets
of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin**

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 and 56/186 of 21 December 2001 and 57/244 of 20 December 2002, both on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

Recalling also the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹ which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority, and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development,²

Deeply concerned by the seriousness of problems posed by continuing corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and civil ethics and jeopardize sustainable and political development, in particular when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

¹ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.



Taking note of the global study on the transfer of funds of illicit origin, especially funds derived from acts of corruption, submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption,³ which noted the substantial amounts of money involved, the economic hardships for countries victims of such corruption and the enormous obstacles to recovery faced by those countries,

Noting that Member States have different institutional arrangements and capacities to ensure the implementation of legislation on preventing corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin,

Considering that the prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and the return of such assets to the countries of origin have not been adequately regulated by all national legislations and international legal instruments,

Emphasizing the responsibilities of all Governments to enact laws aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of assets of illicit origin and return of such assets to the countries of origin,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;⁴

2. *Welcomes* the entry into force of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;⁵

3. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption on the work of its first to seventh sessions;⁶

4. *Welcomes* the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption;⁷

5. *Encourages* all Member States to participate at a high level, including at the ministerial level, in the high-level political conference for the purpose of signing the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to be held at Merida, Mexico, from 9 to 11 December 2003;

6. *Invites* all Member States and competent regional economic integration organizations to sign, ratify and fully implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption as soon as possible in order to ensure its rapid entry into force;

7. *Also encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to enact laws to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of illicitly acquired assets and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

8. *Further encourages* all Member States that have not yet done so to require financial institutions properly to implement comprehensive due diligence

³ A/AC.261/12.

⁴ A/58/125.

⁵ Resolution 55/25, annex I.

⁶ A/58/422.

⁷ Resolution 58/4, adopted by the General Assembly on 31 October 2003.

and vigilance programmes that could facilitate transparency and prevent the placement of illicitly acquired funds;

9. *Encourages* subregional and regional cooperation, where appropriate, in the efforts to prevent and combat corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin and for the return of such assets to the countries of origin;

10. *Calls* for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of national, subregional and regional efforts to prevent and address the transfer of assets of illicit origin, as well as to return such assets to the countries of origin;

11. *Requests* the international community to provide, inter alia, technical assistance to support national efforts to strengthening human and institutional capacity aimed at preventing corrupt practices and the transfer of assets of illicit origin, returning such assets to the countries of origin and formulating strategies for mainstreaming and promoting transparency and integrity in both the public and private sector;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and returning such funds and assets to the countries of origin".



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
10 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 99 (a)

**Training and research: United Nations Institute
for Training and Research**

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Ms. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.28**

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 51/188 of 16 December 1996, 52/206 of 18 December 1997, 53/195 of 15 December 1998, 54/229 of 22 December 1999, 55/208 of 20 December 2000, 56/208 of 21 December 2001 and 57/268 of 20 December 2002,

Welcoming the recent progress made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in its various programmes and activities, including the improved cooperation that has been established with other organizations of the United Nations system and with regional and national institutions,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments and private institutions that have made or pledged financial and other contributions to the Institute,

Noting with concern that contributions to the General Fund have not increased, while the participation of the developed countries in training programmes in New York and Geneva is increasing,

Noting that the bulk of the resources contributed to the Institute are directed to the Special Purpose Grants Fund rather than to the General Fund, and stressing the need to address that unbalanced situation,

Noting that the Institute receives no subsidy from the United Nations regular budget and that it provides training programmes to all Member States free of charge,

Reiterating that training activities should be accorded a more visible and larger role in support of the management of international affairs and in the execution of the economic and social development programmes of the United Nations system,



1. *Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General;*¹
2. *Reaffirms* the importance of a coordinated United Nations system-wide approach to research and training, based on an effective coherent strategy and an effective division of work among the relevant institutions and bodies;
3. *Also reaffirms* the relevance of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in view of the growing importance of training within the United Nations and the training requirements of States and the relevance of the training-related research activities undertaken by the Institute within its mandate;
4. *Welcomes* the progress made in building partnerships between the Institute and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system with respect to their training programmes, and in this context underlines the need to develop further and to expand the scope of those partnerships, in particular at the country level;
5. *Also welcomes* the establishment of the Institute's Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Hiroshima, Japan;
6. *Requests* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue to ensure fair and equitable geographical distribution and transparency in the preparation of the programmes and in the employment of experts, and in this regard stresses that the courses of the Institute should focus primarily on development issues and the management of international affairs;
7. *Renews its appeal* to all Governments, in particular those of developed countries, and to private institutions that have not yet contributed financially or otherwise to the Institute, to give it their generous financial and other support, and urges the States that have interrupted their voluntary contributions to consider resuming them in view of the successful restructuring and revitalization of the Institute;
8. *Encourages* the Board of Trustees of the Institute to continue its efforts to resolve the critical financial situation of the Institute, in particular with a view to broadening its donor base and to increasing the contributions to the General Fund;
9. *Also encourages* the Board of Trustees to consider diversifying further the venues of the events organized by the Institute and to include the cities hosting regional commissions, in order to promote greater participation and reduce costs;
10. *Stresses* the need to take action to resolve expeditiously the issues related to the Institute's rent, debt, and rental rates and maintenance costs, taking into account its financial situation, and welcomes the consideration of these issues by the Fifth Committee;
11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to it at its fifty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including details on the status of contributions to and the financial situation of the Institute.

¹ A/58/183.





General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Draft decision submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations

Draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004

The General Assembly:

(a) Approves the draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004 as set out in the annex to the present decision and agrees to revert to the issue of the programme of work at its fifty-ninth session;

(b) Invites the Bureau of the Second Committee to continue its efforts in consultation with Member States towards ensuring a more practical and coherent organization of the Committee's work, allowing better focus, visibility and participation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, and to make suggestions regarding a decision thereon to be taken at the next organizational meeting of the Committee.



Annex

Draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004

General debate

1. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development;
 - (b) International financial system and development;
 - (c) External debt crisis and development;
 - (d) Commodities.
2. Implementation of and follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (fifty-eighth session).¹
3. Sustainable development:
 - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
 - (b) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
 - (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
 - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;
 - (e) Sustainable development in mountain regions (fifty-eighth session);
 - (f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (fifty-eighth session);
 - (g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;
 - (h) Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (i) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.
4. Implementation of the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly.

¹ Also an item in the plenary.

5. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Globalization and interdependence;
 - (b) Science and technology for development (fifty-eighth session);
 - (c) International migration and development (fifty-eighth session);
 - (d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;
 - (e) Culture and development (fifty-ninth session);
 - (f) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (fifty-ninth session).
6. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
 - (b) Specific actions relating to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.
7. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
 - (a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);
 - (b) Women in development;
 - (c) Human resources development (fifty-eighth session);
 - (d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;
 - (e) Industrial development cooperation (fifty-ninth session).
8. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;
 - (b) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (fifty-ninth session);
 - (c) South-South cooperation; economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (fifty-eighth session).
9. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

10. Training and research:
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (fifty-eighth session);
 - (c) United Nations University (fifty-ninth session).
 11. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
-



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 2003

Original: English

**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda item 12

Report of the Economic and Social Council

Revised draft decision submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Ms. Ulrika Cronenberg-Mossberg (Sweden), on the basis of informal consultations

Draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004

The General Assembly:

(a) Approves the draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for the fifty-ninth session as set out in the annex to the present decision and agrees to revert to the issue of the programme of work at its fifty-ninth session;

(b) Invites the Bureau of the Second Committee to continue its efforts in consultation with Member States with a view to ensuring a more practical and coherent organization of the Committee's work, including the programme of work for future sessions, allowing better focus, visibility and participation, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 57/270 B, and to make suggestions for a decision at the fifty-ninth session of the Committee.



Annex

Draft provisional programme of work of the Second Committee for 2004

General debate

1. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development;
 - (b) International financial system and development;
 - (c) External debt crisis and development;
 - (d) Commodities (fifty-ninth session).
2. Implementation of and follow-up to the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development:
 - (a) Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development;
 - (b) High-level dialogue for the implementation of the outcome of the International Conference on Financing for Development (fifty-eighth session).¹
3. Sustainable development:
 - (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;
 - (b) Further implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
 - (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
 - (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind;
 - (e) Sustainable development in mountain regions (fifty-eighth session);
 - (f) Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy, including the implementation of the World Solar Programme 1996-2005 (fifty-eighth session);
 - (g) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa;
 - (h) Convention on Biological Diversity;
 - (i) United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.
4. Implementation of the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and of the twenty-fifth special session of the General Assembly.

¹ Also an item in the plenary.

5. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Globalization and interdependence;
 - (b) Science and technology for development (fifty-eighth session);
 - (c) International migration and development (fifty-ninth session);
 - (d) Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin;
 - (e) Culture and development (fifty-ninth session);
 - (f) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy (fifty-ninth session).
6. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
 - (b) Specific actions relating to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation.
7. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:
 - (a) Implementation of the first United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (1997-2006);
 - (b) Women in development;
 - (c) Human resources development (fifty-eighth session);
 - (d) Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade;
 - (e) Industrial development cooperation (fifty-ninth session).
8. Operational activities for development:
 - (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;
 - (b) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system (fifty-ninth session);
 - (c) South-South cooperation; economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (fifty-eighth session).
9. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

10. Training and research:
 - (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;
 - (b) United Nations System Staff College in Turin, Italy (fifty-eighth session);
 - (c) United Nations University (fifty-ninth session).
 11. Report of the Economic and Social Council.
-